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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled and Premier Floquet introduced his bill to revise the Constitution; General Boulanger was present, but his presence was unnoticed. The police are seizing all copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book found in Germany: 40,000 copies were seized at Leipsic. === The Sultan of Morocco intends sending an embassy to this country to complain of Mr. Lewis, the American Consul at Tangier. === The Pacific mail contract has been settled between the Imperial Government and the

Senate: The debate upon the tariff continued; Mr. Vest spoke, and was answered by Mr. Allison. === Several pension vetoes were received from the President. === The House: Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution that both houses adjourn on October 17; laid over until to-day.

Domestic .- Disorder was renewed by the carmen in Chicago. === Mr. Blaine made a speech at New-Albany. = Judge Thurman began his canvass of Indiana. = Testimony was taken in the inquest over the victims of the Mud Run on the need of just election laws. === There were twenty-five new cases and three deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville. === The Derringer-Coxe ejectment suits, which have been before the courts for fifteen years, and involved the ownership of \$10,000,000 of coal lands, were settled by compromise at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

City and Suburban.-Four Italians were locked up by the police on suspicion of having mu Antonio Placconio on Sunday, near Cooper Union, but the assailant was not identified. - Many duced the size of loaves, and some of the poor people fear that they may have to eat potatoes instead of bread. === Corporation Counsel Beekman sent to the Aqueduct Commission his long the contractors in which he says the contractors Hewitt, a stirring interview with Colonel Erhardt and a letter of acceptance from Mr. Coogan. Facts came to light regarding a plot against the silk industry. = Many entries were made for the National horse show, === A rabbi killed himself in Central Park. = Colcred Republicans held a rally. = Burglars at work in the sub-

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer, followed by light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 49 3-4.

Let every New-Yorker who failed to register last Tuesday bear in mind that to-morrow is the second day for registration.

The cigarmaking industry, like every other tariff-protected branch of manufacturing, is menaced by Democratic success in the approaching elections. The attempt to divert attention from the tariff question by the circulation of campaign lies about General Harrison's attitude respecting Chinese labor is not one that will be likely to succeed among German and Bohemian workmen.

The valley of the Hudson is to be the arena of interest in the State campaign this week. Both Warner Miller and Governor Hill are to make speeches at cities along the river. They will not come into direct conflict to any great extent, however, since Newburg is the only place where both have engagements. Mr. Miller was at Hudson yesterday, and Columbia is the thirty-first county he has entered in fulfulfilment of his promise to the convention that nominated him. He has recovered from his indisposition of last week, and is going ahead unflaggingly with his earnest appeals to the better sense of every community he addresses.

It is not surprising that silk manufacturers are alarmed by the decision in Philadelphia that prospered under protection, in his judgment, if all ribbons imported for trimming hats are subject to duty at 20 per cent instead of 50 be a fight for life or death under free trade. per cent. Yesterday they appointed a committee to lay the matter before Congress and quence of foreign competition, and an ultimate seek for relief. The decision, if sustained, will return to the present scale after American have far-reaching results. Some \$7,000,000 in the Treasury is liable to be refunded to importers who will claim that they have paid exindustries of this country.

will not bring joy to the hearts of the contractors. He holds that \$738,389 has been

were bound to take the risk of employing heavy charges of dynamite and blasting out a good deal more rock than was necessary. But this opinion will not settle the question. The contractors will not give up three-quarters of a million of dollars without a struggle. So we may as well prepare ourselves for prolonged litigation, which will probably drag itself through all the courts having jurisdiction in such a matter.

Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, has made another attempt to forward the cause of David B. Hill. A few days ago he gave out for publication a long statement, eulogizing the Governor and holding him up as an ideal candidate. Yesterday he put forth a helping hand to lift the Governor out of the "hole" in which the latter put himself by vetoing the bill breaking up the electric light monopoly in Brooklyn. The Aldermen were ready to do their part also, and gave the Edison Company the franchise which the "gang" has persistently refused for two years to let it have. All this is a prelude to the appearance of the Governor on the stump in Brooklyn on Friday. The movement is too transparent, however. to fail of being understood. Governor Hill's veto was a bid for the "gang's" support in the State Convention. Mayor Chapin is only smirching himself when he allows himself to be used for the purpose of rehabilitating this wily politician in the eyes of Brooklyn voters.

NO TRADING.

There is danger that some Republicans will be tempted to make sure of the election of General Harrison at the expense of the State ticket. The friends of Governor Hill are straining every nerve to pull him through. Many of them would be glad to see Cleveland beaten if Hill should be elected at the same time, because that, they would argue, would prove the truth of all they have said regarding the popularity of the Governor. Even if Hill should be beaten their chagrin would be lessened if his vote should be larger than that of Cleveland. They are determined that whatever the result may be Cleveland shall be behind Hill in the polling, if they can put him there.

The feeling between the two factions is bitter, whatever palaver the leaders may indulge in. Hill will be helped, too, by the fact that the liquor-dealers' money will be spent for him, and not directly for Cleveland. A good part of the funds at least which had been raised to buy votes for Hill will not be turned over to the Democratic State Committees, but will be spent by the agents of the saloonkeepers themselves. In this situation it is easy to beheve that many Republicans will be offered Democratic votes for Harrison provided they will give their votes for Hill. This is not surmise. We have many reports from different sections of the State that such offers are being made. The temptation to make the trade will no doubt be to many a strong one. The control of the State Government of New-York may seem to them a small matter com-Congress.-Both branches in session. === The pared with the control of the National Government for four years.

There must be no compromise of this sort with the enemy. In the first place, a man who trades his vote is bribed quite as plainly as a man who takes money to change it. In the second place, it is quite as far from being good politics as it is from being good morals. One portion of the party cannot afford to betray another for any advantage whatever. The honor of the Republican party is pledged to the elecdisaster. - Warner Miller spoke at Hudson tion of Warner Miller on a High-License platform, and we must all pull fair. Any other course, even on the part of an inconsiderable minority, will cause fatal dissensions. If the party stands shoulder to shoulder for both Harrison and Miller, the State will be carried for both.

The sole reliance of the Republican party for victory in this contest is upon the moral senti ment of the community. The churches are not assessing themselves a hundred dollars apiece bakers and grocers raised the price of bread or reare, at least in this city; and on Election Day every saloon will be a vote exchange, where votes will be bought and traded, always in the promised opinion on the question of what is due to interest of Hill. If the decent classes of the community arouse themselves, they can drown have received \$738,389 75 improperly. == The out this corrupt conspiracy as the ocean can Mayoralty contest entivened by a denial from Mr. drown out a fisherman's fire. But to do it they must organize and work, as the saloon-keepers are doing.

All this applies as much to the contest for Mayor as for Governor. There has not been for a generation so good a chance to elect a Republican Mayor as now, and it is a time to urbs. Stocks dull and drooping, closing pull fair. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Grant are both good men personally, but they are both partisan Democrats, and the taxpayers of this town know that a Democratic city government means extravagance, fraud and heavy taxes. Let every Republican in this city vote straight for Harrison, Miller and Erhardt.

WISDOM FROM THE SOUTH. "The American Magazine" has a striking article on protection, contributed by one of the leaders of industrial development in the Southwest. The growing importance of Birmingham, Ala., as an iron centre received its earliest impulse from the energy and enterprise of Enoch Ensley, whose force of character and business sagacity are recognized throughout that section. His views of the tariff question are expressed in this able paper with lucidity and businesslike directness. He exposes the fallacies in the President's message respecting the effects of this system of indirect taxation, and ridicules the idea that 47 per cent, the average rate of the customs schedules, is added o the cost of articles of ordinary consumption. He denies that protection is to be charged with any increase in prices, and then demonstrates that the same system is to be credited with the development of manufactures by which sixsevenths of the goods of an imported kind actnally consumed are now produced on American soil. He contends that if these manufactures had not been established, the burden of supplying the six-sevenths in use would have been thrown upon Europe, and prices would to-day be higher under free trade than under protection. While industries have multiplied and the President's policy be sustained, there will with a momentary reduction in prices in consemanufacturing industries have been destroyed.

Mr. Ensley argues with great force that old and large industries can be prostrated by the cessive duties. But more important still is the removal of the tariff as readily as new or infant ruinous effect which it will have on the silk industries. It is the labor that goes into the product that is higher here than it is abroad; it is the labor that is protected; and under Corporation Counsel Beekman's opinion on free trade the oldest as well as the youngest the claims of the Aqueduct contractors for industries would be destroyed. He maintains "extra work" will delight the taxpayers, but that the full benefits of protection cannot be enjoyed by any section of the country while the subject remains in controversy and unallowed improperly, and that this sum can be settled. Let the country pass judgment on withheld from the money yet to be paid by the this question in November so unequivocally city on account of the Aqueduct. Mr. Beek- that Free Traders will not venture to reopen mania desision is reasonable. The contractors the discussion, and a new and permanent im-

petus will be given to American progress. Capital will immediately embark in every kind of manufacturing; labor will be in requisition everywhere and its earnings will rise with the demand. Mr. Ensley is a Southern Demokind of the President or his party; but as a practical business man connected with large industrial interests in the Southwest, he forecasts commercial ruin and impoverishment as the immediate results of the proposed freetrade legislation. The warning is one that should be heeded by the intelligent, industrial and prosperous Northern States.

NEW-JERSEY-REGISTER. New-Jersey Republicans need especially to remember that under the new law it is necessary for them to register in person, in the cities, where it is hoped by means of the registry law to suppress Democratic frauds. The days for registry in Newark and Jersey City are October 16, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., and October 25, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., and the fact that any voter in Newark registered for the recent charter election, and voted at that election, will such person must register his vote afresh, or is likely to be deprived of his franchise.

The power which the new law gives to prevent the frauds by which the Democratic party has for many years swelled its majority in Hudson County is one of the chief reasons for hope in New-Jersey. For the first time the Republicans of that State have opportunity, if they take care to enforce the law faithfully and to register their full vote, to cut down oldtime Democratic majorities in certain Jersey City and Newark wards very largely. All accounts from other parts of the State are encouraging, and lead to the belief that an honest election and honest returns in these cities will give the electoral vote of the State to the Republican candidates. But if the Republicans in the cities neglect the duty of registration, they will have only themselves to thank if they are defeated.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The Legislature has sent to the people a proposed amendment to our State Constitution which is to be voted upon at the November election. The amendment is designed to do away with, or at least to modify, the law's delay in our court of last resort. It provides assistance for the Court of Appeals when its calendar contains too great an accumulation of causes. As soon as the court finds that it has more business thrown upon it than it can dispose of in a reasonable time it is to certify that fact to the Governor. It shall then become the Governor's duty to designate seven Justices of the Supreme Court to act for the time being as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Governor is also empowered to dissolve the annex" on receiving a certificate from the Court of Appeals that the pressure upon the calendar has been relieved.

A number of propositions have been brought forward from time to time since 1875 to accomplish the object which this amendment has in view. The Constitutional Convention of 1867-'68 in reorganizing the Court of Appeals provided for an associate court known as the Commission of Appeals. The term of office of the Commission was originally limited to three years, but in accordance with a constitutional amendment adopted in 1872 it was extended to five. The Commission went out of existence in 1875. Since then it has been proposed to enlarge the court, to revive the Commission, to enlarge the area of excluded cases, and to invoke the assistance of Supreme Court Judges as is provided for in this amendment to the Constitution which is to be submitted to the popular vote next month. In 1884, when there were some 800 cases on the calendar of the court awaiting their turn for a hearing, it was suggested by a veteran Supreme Court Judge that the tribunal should consist of twelve Judges-instead of seven as at present-and should be divided into four sections, each section to be devoted to one distinct class of cases.

It needs no argument to prove the need of the adoption of some measure of relief. A prolonged delay in hearing a case is too often equivalent to a denial of justice. The business of the Court of Appeals is constantly increasing, and to-day, it is said, it is two years behind in its work. Obviously, it cannot clear its calendar and keep abreast of the new cases unless its working force is materially increased.

FACTS FOR BOHEMIANS.

The Democratic political managers have been attempting a still hunt for the Bohemian vote of this town. There are said to be as many as 20,000 cigarmakers of that nationality in the city. Insidious appeals have been addressed to them in their own language, and thousands of circulars misrepresenting General Harrison's position on the Chinese question have been distributed among them. It would be difficult to condense more mendacity into a hand circular than we find in one which has been brought to this office from the Bohemian quarter. Fortunately, the cigar manufacturers themselves have taken measures to ing the dependence of that industry upon proto H. R. De Milt by one of the largest employers in the trade, and the president of the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers: In reply to your query as to my opinion of the Mills Tariff bill, and its effect on the clear manufacturing siness in general, permit me to say: I have alway have never voted another ticket since I cast my first vote in the year 1836, at St. Louis, Mo., where I then resided, and were it not for my belief that protection is for the best interests of producers, mechanics and manufacturers, and con sequently for the whole people of this country, I should vote as I have always done. But I k from experience, and my views become strengthened daily by the reading of and listening to the arguments of the Democratic Tariff reformers, though really Free Traders, that the policy they advocate would ruin the industries of this country and reduce our people to poverty. To talk about competing with the price of labor is absurd. It could only be done by reducing American wages to the level of the miserably paid white slaves of Europe and the colored slaves

Naturally, the cigar business would suffer most; for if you take away from the people the means of cannot buy eigars and tobacco. I would place high duties on everything raised in this country, and prohibit, as far as possible, the importation of any goods that can be manufactured here. It will not prevent foreign countries from purchasing from us all they must have. That is never done from sentiment or friendship, but from necessity. We have in this country almost everything we need, and those who want the luxuries of Europe or Asia can obtain them by paying for them, and it will then be, in reality, rich who pay the import duties. I therefore am in favor of reducing the surplus by raising the duties on all such goods as can be made here, but are now imported, because the duties are not high enough to enable us to manufacture them, and by reducing or abolishing the internal revenue if necessary, but not by lowering the tariff. When we consider the low

osperity that has since blessed us, it is time to stop old state of things.

ket was then flooded with German and other foreign cigars, that were sold here at much less prices than we crat, and is not disposed to say anything unruin the industry of this country, and that the policy of the Republican party in upholding high protection duties will continue our prosperity. I shall vote the Republican ticket for Harrison and Morton, and I cannot see how any man who has to work for his living can do otherwise, if he understands the subject as I do. Yours respectfully, DAVID HIRSCH. New-York, Oct. 15, 1888.

> Some years ago Mr. Thurman expressed himself in most emphatic terms against the eligibility of a President for re-election. But he had the presence of mind to forget to allude to the matter in his letter of acceptance.

"The Elmira Gazette," Governor Hill's personal organ, lately fell to abusing Jesse L. Cooley, a leading citizen of Elmira, because he left the Democratic party and enrolled himself under the Republican banner. Mr. Cooley is secretary of the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mills Company, and 225 men connected with that concern have just signed and published a series of not serve him in place of the registry required resolutions which "The Gazette" will scarcely for the State and Congressional election. Every find pleasant reading. One of these resolutions states that Mr. Cooley, "in advocating the cause of American labor as upheld by the banner of Harrison and Morton, is entitled to the grateful thanks of all intelligent American workingmen." On reflection, it will probably occur to "The Gazette" that the weapon with which it sought to smite Mr. Cooley was a first class boomerang.

A dispatch from Indianapolis represents Gov. ernor Hill as remarking to Secretary of State Cook: "Cook, I shall be elected, but I will bet you \$1,000 to \$700 that Cleveland will be beaten." We seem to gather from this that Mr. Cleveland may not yet have found time to write that letter.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, we observe with surprise, is fiercely criticised by some of our esteemed contemporaries for defending himself against the deadly assault upon his reputation made by his professional colleagues on the Continent Surely is entitled to sympathy from all lovers of fair play, for a most unfair advantage of him was taken by his rivals in Berlin. Can it be that his chief offence, so far as these local censors are concerned, is the preference which he gave to The Sun" as the medium for putting his defence before the American world? We fear it is. But it hardly seems just to hold the English surgeon responsible for the remarkable enterprise of one of the New-York journals in securing the exclusive privilege of publishing the text of his

Colonel Gaynor, of Governor Hill's staff, said he would rather have "saloons than churches" on his side in politics. Well, he ought to be satisfied. The saloons are on the Governor's side and it is equally clear that the churches are not.

It was hardly worth Judge Thurman's while to write a letter of acceptance at all, but he might at least have made up his mind what his opinions were before putting it forth. All the latter half of the letter is in the interrogative form, and it closes leaving the Judge still gasping for information, which nobody at this stage of the campaign is going to impart to him. "Can any sensible man doubt?" etc., "Can any wellinformed man be deceived?" etc., "Does not every man who looks around him see and know?" "Is it not undeniable?" etc., "Does not every well-informed man know?" etc. The pathetic part of it is that nobody will ever take the least notice of these melancholy interrogations.

It is a point which will bear repetition, that Dr. Mackenzie has been writing in self-defence. It was not he who began this bitter controversy, but the German physicians, who first attacked him savagely.

Wherever there are European manufacturers anxious to send the products of pauper labor to American markets, there are friends of Mr. Cleveland and hopes of his re-election. Here, for instance, is "The Horgen Advertiser," of Switzerland, which says, commenting on the political contest | is all the time trying to catch "The Rat." America: " As Cleveland is a Free Trader, he will have the sympathy of all Swiss. It is an open fight between the party of free trade and the advocates of protection. As we are for free trade, we give Grover Cleveland our hearty support. And the whole of Europe heartily indorses his nomination." Of course. Horgen is a silk manufacturing town. Years ago it sent large quantities of goods to this country and business was prosperous. But of late years the tariff has opcrated to shut them out of the American market, or at least to enable the magnificent young industries of Paterson to compete with them successfully. In the triumph of Mr. Cleveland the Horgen manufacturers see the destruction of American industry and the rehabilitation of their own. Hence their desire for his success.

That's not at all surprising. It is a condition that is likely to become chronic with the Democratic managers during the closing month of the cam-

A Parisian of a benevolent turn of mind, who had the misfortune to be run over by a swiftmoving vehicle on one of the boulevards, had his sympathies quickened thereby, and bequeathed 100,000 francs to the city for the purpose of building bridges over crowded streets at the most dangerous points. The project did not appeal to the city authorities, and the money lay idle until they were sucd by the legitimate heirs, who had come to the conclusion that if the city couldn't find use for the money they could. Now a bridge is to be constructed, as an experiment, across one counteract the effect of such circulars by laying of the most frequented thoroughfares. Newbefore their workmen the plain facts respect- Yorkers will remember that the experiment was tried here twenty years ago, a bridge being built tection. The following letter has been written over Broadway at the crowded corner of Fulton-It did not seem to meet a popular want, however, and was not allowed to remain long. Since then there has been no demand for its restoration or for the construction of similar life-preserving devices in other quarters of the city. Parisians are not New-Yorkers, though, and what was a failure here may be a triumphant success there.

There has been some talk about the rival Democratic candidates for Mayor withdrawing, in order that a union candidate might be agreed on. Here is a suggestion worth listening to in that relation: Let Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Grant both withdraw in favor of Mr. Erhardt, who, Mr. Hewitt says, " is an able man, and would make an excellent Mayor. If elected, he would be as good a Mayor as I believe I have been." That is handsome and satisfactory, except that, in our opinion, Mr. Erhardt would make a better Mayor than even Mr. Hewitt, Now, what stands in the way of putting this able" and "excellent" man in the Mayor's chair? Messrs. Hewitt and Grant, think on this.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Doane will conduct the services and Bishop Potter will preach the sermon at the dedication of All saints' Cathedral at All any on November 20.

Mr. George William Brown will on Saturday next retire from the chief justiceship of the Maryland Su-He was Mayor of Baltimore at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and figured conspicuously in the trouble that arose over the passage of National troops through that city. He spent the last year of his term as Mayor in prison in Fortress Monroe and

A few years ago, says a London "Star" writer, Count Andrassy told an interesting story, which shows that age had duffed Prince Cortschakoff's faculties some ie before his death. "The policy, as you know, of Russia at the Berlin Conference was to secure a large Bulgaria," said Count Andrassy, "but she was afraid or abolishing the internal revenue if necessary, but not by lowering the tariff. When we consider the low state of manufacturing interests, the low wages and the poverty of the people that cristed in this country before the Republican party came into power in 1861 and enacted the Morrill tariff, as compared with the Gortschakoff came down to the conference, and with Glad to accommodate you i—(Fine.)

A Man of Honor.—Ned—Say, Jack, can you pay that \$10 you borrowed of me a week ago?—Oh, Jack (reflectively)—Ten dollars;—a week ago?—Oh, yes—no; can't do it. Sorry, but ta-ta. Ned—Hold on a minute. Can you lend me \$10?

Jack (reflectively)—Ten dollars;—a week ago?—Oh, yes—no; can't do it. Sorry, but ta-ta. Ned—Hold on a minute. Can you lend me \$10?

Jack—Why, m-m—certainly, old wan, certainly. Glad to accommodate you;—(Fine.)

deplorable want of foresight, laid it open on the table. Before long the two lines caught the quick eye of Lord Beaconsfield," added Count Andrassy, his shaggy eyebrows twitching with amusement at the reminiscence, "and with a nudge and a wink he pointed them out to me, the Prince being in sublime ignorance of what was going on behind his back. I need hardly say I took the hint, and Russia had to be content with what she said she would accept, and not with what she would have liked to get. In this way the small Bulgaria was formed."

Speaking at Boston last week General Greely said: There has been a great deal of criticism of the Signal Service in Boston. I think they can tell the weather as well here as in Washington, and I think your local weather prophets sometimes do better than we can there. Once in a while I do slip up."

The Empress Frederick has purchased the Villa Reiss, at Kronberg, in the Taunus, for \$125,000. German students will erect a monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I. on the Rudelsberg, in Thuringia.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, seems to growing more and more billous. "Always allow ing for exceptions," he says, " the pulpit is the paid slave of respectable society." Of course he regards his own pulpit as the chief exception. "Society" does not patronize it.

The German Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle upon his wife. Secretary Vilas's wife has regained some health

during her summer at Atlantic City, but is not yet able to go into society. She has returned to Wash-

The Prince of Wales has been learning Magyar, and recently made a brief speech in that tongue.

Mr. Stanley's last words on leaving Cairo on his present mission were: "It must not be supposed that I am lost because I am unable to communicate with the outer world."

Some one has discovered a foreshadowing of Mr. Edison's phonograph in a fairy story written by Miss Jean Ingelow fifteen years or more ago. The passage runs thus: "He began to describe what was evidently some great invention in acoustics, which, he said (confusing his century with mine), 'You are going to find out very shortly. . . You know something of the simple beginnings of photography? I replied. that I did. 'Photography,' he remarked, 'presents a visible image; cannot you imagine something analogous to it which might present an audible image? The difference is really that the whole of a photograph is difference is really that the whole of a photograph is always present to the eye, but the acousticgraph only in successive portions. The song was sung and the symphony played at first, and it recorded them, and gave them out in one simultaneous horrible crash; then, when we had once got them fixed, science soon managed as it were to sketch the image—and now we can elongate it as much as we please. This is very queer,' I exclaimed. Do you mean to tell me these notes and these voices are only the chosts of sounds! Not in any other sense,' he answered, 'than you might call a photograph the ghost of sight.'

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A retailer in " The Shoe and Leather Reporter " thus explains a trick of the trade: "I sell a shoe that costs me \$1 at the original price, and use it as a 'leader. Then I mark my \$1 25 shoes at \$1 50, the \$2 at \$2 50, the \$2.25 at \$4 and the \$2.60 goods at \$5. See! A customer wants to look at my low-priced grades; I show them, and bring out all my principal lines. Likely as not I persuade him or her to pay \$3, and this secures me a fair profit. No, I don't sell many at \$1, and even if I did, the less economical buyers make it up to me by giving me a handsome profit on

Had Never Seen It.—City Poet—What a very queer looking yellow weed that is.
Young Lady—Yellow weed! Goodness me! This is the beautiful "Golden Rod" that you raved about in your last poem.—(Time.

Martin Luther keeps a beer saloon in Rivington-st.

He Wished to Oblige.—Mr. Olistrike (taking his wife to the restaurant for a light lunch after the play, recognizes his former coachman in the person of the waiter that serves him—Ah, William, how are you? Well? That's nice. Bring us some blue points,

please.
William (absent-mindedly, but with the old-time spirit of obedience)—Yes, suh. Shall I hitch them up in the gold harness or the yellow leather?—(Pittsburg Bulletin.

There was something amusing in the statement published in "The Sun" a day or two ago that "Captain Mahern, a retired naval officer, made a bet of \$10,000 to \$7,000 on Cleveland at Young's Hotel to-day. a check for \$10,000 to make a political bet would be almost a miracle, as everybody who knows what the retired pay of both Army and Navy officers is, will understand. Besides, there is not an officer either on the active or retired list of the Navy by the name of Mahern, nor has there ever been.

"And now, fellow-citizens," said the political orator, "I leave the subject with you. I have simed to make my speech short and full of pith."
"Like a stunted corncob!" yelled an unconvinced old farmer in the audience."—(Chicago Tribune. In the town of Orizaba, Mexico, there are three

papers, the names of which signify "The Rat," "The Cat" and "The Beetle." It is noticed that "The Cat" Who is that lady dressed in black, mamma?

asked Robby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry-boat. "That is a sister of charity, my boy," replied his mother. Pobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said: "White is she, mamma, Faith or Hope I"—. Harper's Bazar.

Chicago bears take a grim consolation in the fact that Shakespeare in "Henry IV" may possibly have referred to "Old Hutch" in the line, "That boiling-

"Say," said the new clerk in the big city postoffice; "here are about three cardicals of Republican
campaign documents! Whatever shall I do with
them!" "Oh, the same as usual," responded the assistant P. M. "Pile 'em up in the corner over there,
and we'll sell 'em to the old paper man. We
can't circulate Republican campaign documents without violating the President's order about 'pernicious
activity,' "—(Norristown Heraid.

"The National Echo," the colored organ of Washington, has come out for Harrison and Morton.

A short time ago some " honeymoon carriages" a A snort time also some money moor carriages were placed upon the Spanish railways. Each compartment contained only two seats, very close together, and everything was done to provide for the comfort of the honeymooners. But no blushing couples appeared, and not one of those compartments has yet been occupied. The "administration" forgot that people never try so hard to look like old matrimonial hands as on the day upon which the knot has been tied.—(Pali Mail Gazette.

"What I want to know," says a red-hot Mississippi Mills reduces the tariff on shotguns or not. If it doesn't I'm agin it. Why, dang it all, it costs to blame much to carry an honest election in this

A FUNNY WORLD IS THIS.

This world is very funny.
For no matter how much mone;
Man is carning he will spend it, and be hard up all the time;
To his utmost he is straining.
To eath me, without attaining.

To eatch up without attaining, Till he makes his life a burden when it should be bliss sublime.

He who carns a thousand merely,
Thinks two thousand dollars yearly
Would be just the figures to make happiness complete;
But his income when it doubles,
Only multiplies his troubles,
For his outgo then increasing makes his both ends
worse to meet.

It is run in debt and borrow,
Flush to-day and broke to-morrow,
Financiering every which way to posipone the day
of doom;
Spending money ere he makes it,
And then wondering what takes it,
Till he, giving up the riddle, looks for rest within the
tomb.

Oh, this world is very funny
To the average man whose money
Doesn't quite pay for the dancing that he does before he should;
And he kills himself by trying
Just a little higher flying
Than is suited for his pocket and his own eternal good.

-(Goodall's Sun. dier in the war was an Ohio boy, the Rev. Alfred C. White, now paster of the Universalist Church at

November 15, 1853, and was mustered into Company D. of the 64th C. V. I. in the fall of 1861, as a drummer boy, being only eight years of age. "My friend," said the head waiter at the hotel, as he tapped significantly on the shoulder of a man who was making his exit from the dining room, "I have dropped on to your little game. This is the ninth time you have eaten dinner here without

paying."
"Sir." exclaimed the man, drawing himself up with offended dignity and looking the presumptuous official sternly in the eye, "it's the fifteenth!"—(Chicago Tribune.

A Boston small boy comes forward with a new theory respecting the death of Moses. His mother had been reading to him the poem beginning: "By Nebo's lonely mountain," and had just finished the

"But no man heard the trampling, Or heard the train go forth," when he burst in with the question: " Did Moses die

on a railroad track !"

## THE DRAMA.

MISS HADING AS FROU FROU. Another multitude filled Palmer's Theatre last night, to see the French players. "Frou Frou," so well known here, both in French and English, was per-

formed for the first time by the Coquelin-Hading com-pany, and the performance was especially even and brilliant. Miss Hading enacted Gilberte and Mr. Coquelin played Brigard. The drama of "Frou Frou." whatever may have been the nature of its composition, is calculated to exert an unwholesome influence for the reason that it palliates the chronic defects of a weak, petulant, frivolous character and, in effect, extenuates the viciousness of serious misconduct. Nevertheless it is a strong play, touching upon a theme of broad and general interest, and affording wide

Mr. Coquelin is perfect in Brigard, an airy, vapid, fluttering, elderly Parislan rattle, bent on having a gay life and enjoying every minute of it. Miss Hading embodied Gilberte in a most charming vein of girlish levity, during the earlier scenes, but soon suggested the woman's passionate heart beneath her smiling grace and tantalizing irresponsibility; and in he scene of the quarrel she rose to an eminent height of passion. The hysterical indications of the impending tempest were very defuly given, and the splendid sweep of action with which presently she took possession of the stage carried her audience to a climax of true enthusiasm. In art, this impersonation does not, at this point, match that of Sarah Bernhardt—a memory not easy to obliter-ate, as to a point of this kind; but in the attribute of woman's heart and personal charm, Mme. Hading's embodiment of Frou Frou is superior to any that has yet been seen. She was twice recalled, with cheers, and she gracefully led forth Miss Lemercler, who, as Louise, worthily participated in this fine scene. In figure and demeanor Mme. Hading con-sorts with personalities more massive and sumptuous than that of Gilberte, but she easily comprehends tha tslight nature, and her singular beauty and intense feeling, her variety of mood and her vivacity of action, enable her readily to express vacity of action, enable her readily to express it, she had a true success. Mr. Coquelin played Brigard with more elegance than he has hitherto employed, of lare, and with a neatness of drollery, less rollicking than heretofore, and more in the exquisite vein of Charles Mathews. His versatflity appears in this, and, of course, his performance was entirely consistent and delicately finished. "Tartuffe" will be acted to-night.

MR. BARNES, OF NEW-YORK. A. C. Gunter's dramatization of his well-known re-

nance, "Mr. Parnes of New-York," was produced at the Broadway Theatre last evening, with a strong cast and handsome scenery. The play has the deand finish. Both are jagged and uneven in character drawing, and in both big splashes of lurid color are laid on with a lavish hand. But in both the interest is well sustained, the plot never hangs, and there is incident in abundance. The verdict of the house last evening was favorable and even enthusiastic. Much may be forgiven to the man who does not fatigue his audience, and those present at the Broadway were not listless, inattentive or weary in any part of this powerful melodrama. The spacious theatre was crowded in every place, as, indeed, was almost every theatre in town last evening; but no audience could possibly be more comfortable than the people in this new house, which is so broad and ample, so well devised, so well arranged, and so luxurious, that even a dull play would be more nearly endurable there than elsewhere. But 'Mr. Barnes of New-York " is never dull, although it contains no genuine wit or humor. The working out of the Corsican vendetta keeps every eye and car alert. There were many calls before the curtain, and at the close of the production Mr. Guhter was summoned to the stage and made a short speech of

The play was mounted on a most liberal scale and

The play was mounted on a most liberal scale and the scenery was full of varied charm. The cast includes E. H. Vanderfelt, J. H. Gilmour, Ralph Delmour, F. F. Mackay, Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Isabelle Evesson, Miss Effle Germon and others less known, They did much to earn the applause which was heaped upon them with full hands. More extended consideration of this production must be deferred to another term.

One strange incident of the evening caused some stir. A man in the upper gallery was attacked with convulsions and some time was required to remove him from the house to a place where he could receive proper surgical attention. In many theatres would have caused a panic as some imbecile would probably have started an alarm of fire. But in this house every person feels so secure of easy access to the street that it would be extremely difficult to arouse any extensive alarm.

A BRASS MONKEY AT THE BIJOU.

Charles H. Hoyt's new farce, "A Brass Monkey," was given at the Bijou Theatre last evening in the presence of an amused audience which completely packed every available inch of this little house. Hoyt's ingenuity in the conception of comical misadventures is not yet exhausted, and there was fun enough in this new the spectators thoroughly entertained. Charles Reed was remarkably effective with his dry, demure form of humor and made the part of "Jonah" highly popular. His topical song, "When You Come to Think of It," was much more laughable than compositions of that sort usually are. Miss Flora Walsh as "Baggage," was a delicious picture of innocent, but frolic some and mischlevous young maidenhood, and her some and mischevous young materials. In the lovely, girlish face, fascinating eyes and list figure would have carried to success a much we piece than "A Brass Monkey." The songs and dances were much applauded and the farce is an doubted success of its kind.

LYDIA THOMPSON IN BURLESQUE. Lydia Thompson and her English Burlesque Com-pany were welcomed back to America last night at the Star Theatre by an overflowing house. "Penelope," the vehicle for their fun and vocalism, is satirical sketch built upon strictly English principles, the humer being exceedingly foggy and the incidents a rehash of familiar bits from a dozen pieces of like character. But some of the lyrics were witty and had a pleasing patter about them, while the music was written in a bright jingling vein without depth. but with plenty of melody. The scenery was unusually elaborate and the costuming elegant. Con siderable attention was also paid to a harmony of color and many of the groupings were very ef-

Miss Thompson's first entrance was greeted by the tractive as ever, but her voice had lost its freshness. Still, the impression she created was a favorable orc. Miss Thompson was surrounded by a strong burlesque company, the comedians being good in their line and the maidens young and preity. Among the latter was Marie Williams, who quickly made herself a favorite with the andience. A number of clever specialities were introduced during the action of the piece, including a neat and graceful dance by Millie Marion and a character change performance by two Germans. In rapid succession they represented all of the prominent men of the day in Europe and America, including all of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. When General Harrison was mentioned as the next subject for characterization the applause was so prolonged that it was some time before the performers could proceed. Then when both General Harrison and Mr. Morton was represented true to life a shout went up that fairly shook the building. Still, the impression she created was a favorable ore

" THE STOWAWAY" AT NIBLO'S.

Niblo's Theatre has not held so large an audience for years as that which greeted "The Stowaway" last night. The play is shaped on conventional melo dramatic lines, but the shaping is good, and the interest is sustained throughout by dramatic situations which crowd closely upon each other, suggesting ; hero, with the heroine as the stakes. The villain leads until near the finish, when by a burst of speed, the hero wins and virtue triumphs and villany is punished.

Some of the dialogue is bright and amusing, and the comedy elements relieve the sombre effects of the The stage settings and effects were all good, and a naturalness is brought out that captured the house by its careful attention to minute details.

In the second act, for instance, was a safe-breaking scene, in which the robbery was committed by two genuine horgiars, who carried out the "job" just as they have done before in real earnest.

For a melodrama the comjany was an exceptionally good one. Wather L. Dennis was a capital Tom and Mark Lynch was equally acceptable as the villain. Miss Marion Elmore made the hit ofithe evening in the part of Chucky, a London newsboy, and was made happy with a curtain call. Miss Leonora Bradley as Althea, and Miss Helen Weathersby as Fiorence Eberington, both gave sympathetic impersonations. Judging from the reception gives both play and company, it is evident that "The Stowaway" has made more than an ordinary success.

CLEVELAND LOSES ONE VOTE, ANYHOW. From The Boston Herald. James Russell Lowell will sail for home on the 22d of next month. This is too late to enable him to

NOT FROM ST. LOUIS, EITHER. The Washington Post.

Chicago girls are developing a penchant for marry.
ing Chinamen. When this news percolates China
we won't need any more anti-Chinese legislation. STILL, BOTH WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

From The Chicago Tribune. "Fellow Democrats!" groans Chairman Brice, is a campaign of intellect, but I need mone thundering sight worse than I do intellect."